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Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 30	Anselm	42	12	15	0
Oct. 6	Belize	17	0	0	0

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of September, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 165; number passed, 160; number detained, 5.

CHINA.

Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox and vaccination—Plague at Fuchau.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, August 31 and September 7 and 21, as follows:

No bills of health were issued at this port during the week ended August 27, 1904. There were inspected, however, 2 steerage immigrants for San Francisco, both of whom were passed. Manifests were viséed for 8,769 pieces of freight, and there were disinfected 6 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage, while 2 pieces were inspected and passed.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week, enteric fever 6 cases, diphtheria 1 death, and tuberculosis 38 deaths. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 139 natives.

It will be observed that both smallpox and cholera are absent from the morbidity report of the health officer, but through private sources of information, which are believed to be reliable, it is learned that these diseases are present among the Chinese, but it is impossible to ascertain definitely to what extent.

Smallpox is, of course, always more or less prevalent among the natives, who seem to have but little fear of it and hence take few precautions toward limiting its spread. An attempt is made, in the case of infants, to secure artificial immunity to the disease by inoculation through the nasal passages by means of pulverized scabs from smallpox patients, used as a snuff and retained by cotton plugs. This, of course, when successful, as it is in a large majority of cases, causes an attack of true variola of varying degrees of severity, and thus is a natural menace to any unprotected contacts. It is not a very unusual sight to see upon the highways infants in arms with a well-developed smallpox eruption, the result of this treatment. The mortality is said to range between 20 and 35 per cent, and sometimes lower.

The scabs are collected from those who, having been inoculated, contract a mild, discrete form of the disease, and are dried and stored away for about one year. The inoculations are done almost altogether in the spring, the victims thus having the advantage of good weather for open-air treatment.

In Shanghai proper, especially among the enlightened natives, inoculation is being superseded in a measure by vaccination, there being a free vaccination institution in the native city, endowed, I understand, by a mandarin, where children are taken during the spring months to be operated upon. The source of the virus is believed to be the Municipal Vaccine Farm, although I am not sure of this.

Free vaccination is also offered to the Chinese by the Shanghai Municipal Health Department. It was at first received with some favor, 500 or more children being submitted for treatment, but the report got abroad in some way that the patients' eyes were being gouged out for medicinal use by the foreigners, since when no children have been brought in.

The virus raised at the Municipal Vaccine Farm under the supervision of Doctor Stanley, the health officer, has in my hands given exceptionally good results. It has never failed to take in a primary vaccination, and in secondary cases that I have been able to keep under observation, some 220, there have been 82 per cent of takes, with not one infected arm, the sores being typical, although in several instances there have been pretty severe constitutional symptoms. The percentage of takes in secondary cases might be reduced a little by the fact that a few of the patients had no evidence other than their word that they had been previously vaccinated, but this was not so in the majority of instances.

The vaccine is collected from a yearling heifer about five days after inoculation, the parts being scrubbed with one-half of 1 per cent tri-kresol solution for half an hour before the material, which includes the epithelium and contents of vesicle, is scraped off. This is mixed with from three to six times its weight of pure glycerine, depending upon the demand for virus, and ripened for two weeks previous to issue. No other precautions are taken except to have the animal killed and posted to see that she is not suffering from any disease.

The vaccine is put up in tubes containing, if carefully used, about five vaccinations, and the method of using it followed by me is, after the site selected has been thoroughly cleansed with soap and hot water and dried, to deposit upon the unbroken skin two drops of virus about the size of a pinhead, and to scarify through each drop, with a shortened exploring needle previously sterilized in the flame, a surface about one-third of an inch square, which, after allowing it to dry for fifteen minutes, is covered with a light bandage which is not removed for any cause until the fourth day. Practically no blood is drawn in the operation, hence the bandage rarely sticks. The rapidity with which the work can be done in this way recommends it where a considerable number are to be treated.

The only outpost reporting quarantinable disease present is Fuchau, at which place plague is epidemic in the native city and suburbs.

During the week ended September 3, 1904, 3 vessels, 200 crew, 22 cabin and 53 steerage passengers were inspected, and 1 original and 2 supplemental bills of health were issued. One case of illness (inguinal bubo) on board the steamship *Harvard* was investigated and examined microscopically, but no suspicious organisms were found. There was no venereal history in the case. Sixty-five pieces of baggage were inspected and 45 pieces were disinfected. Nine immigration examinations were made, with one rejection on account of trachoma. Manifests were viséed for 3,455 pieces of freight.

The municipal health officer reports for the week—smallpox 3 deaths, enteric fever 3 cases, diphtheria 3 deaths, tuberculosis 29 deaths. Total mortality—2 foreigners and 138 natives.

No quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

During the week ended September 17, 1904, 2 supplemental and 3 original bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 5 vessels, 333 crew, 14 cabin, and 18 steerage passengers; also 6 pieces of freight were inspected and manifests were signed for 5,904 pieces. One vessel, including holds, 'tween decks, and crew's quarters was disinfected with bichloride solution 1:800. Four cases of illness were investigated, none of which proved to be of quarantinable disease. One emigrant was inspected and rejected.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week enteric fever 1 case, diphtheria 1 case and 1 death, tuberculosis 39 deaths. The total reported mortality was 2 foreigners and 135 natives.

No quarantinable disease was reported from any of the outports.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *America Maru* recommended, September 11, for rejection; for San Francisco, 3.

CUBA.

Health report of the Republic of Cuba for the month of June, 1904

The following is received from Minister Squiers, under date of October 8, 1904:

The total mortality in the district of Habana was unusually high during June, 557, compared to 467 for the preceding 30 days, and 157 more than in June of last year. The daily death rate corresponded to an annual death rate of 24.79 per thousand of population.

The death rate of the whole island was high during June, being equivalent to an annual death rate of 19.1 per 1,000, the highest figure so far registered this year. The report accounts for this sudden rise in the death rate by infant mortality and enteritis, due to bad milk and neglect of bodily cleanliness. While there is no doubt a certain amount of truth in this, I am of the opinion that the bad sanitary condition of most of the towns on the island, excluding Habana, is beginning to show its effect on the health of the population, particularly children, and that it is indirectly responsible for this sudden rise in mortality.

One case of smallpox occurred at Habana, but the prompt and energetic means employed prevented a propagation of the disease. No cases of yellow fever were imported during June, a rather unusual occurrence for that time of the year. Tuberculosis was responsible but for only 11.9 per cent of the total mortality, the best showing of this disease for some time. Sixteen suicides were reported during the month.

Report from Cienfuegos—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, October 11, as follows: During the week ended October 8, 1904, no vessels cleared at this port for ports in the United States. No quarantinable disease